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Senator Depew.

It seems to be settled that Mr. DEPEW is to continue a Senator from the State of New York.

imperial State in the Senate of the United States.

New York is the foremost State of the American Union in population, in financial power and resources, and in all the elements and achievements of modern civilization. The city of New York is the commercial, the financial, the intellectual and the social capital of the Western Hemisphere. If it is not now, it is destined soon to be the financial capital of the world. Within this generation it will be the largest city in the world. It will contain the greatest aggregation of people in one community more varied in its race elements than any other ever brought together in the history of mankind.

Mr. DEPEW is unquestionably the choice of the great body of the Republicans of New York to represent their majestic State in the Federal Senateput forward by a noxious and an obnoxious political machine.

He has rendered long and great services to his party. He has always been on hand to champion it and defend it, even when it went wrong. He is a happy and gracious presence. He is in the full than they are made out to be by irreverent newspaper wits. He has hosts of friends and no enemies that we know of. Long and prosperous may be the career

Latin-Americans and Our New Ver-

sion of the Monroe Doctrine.

of CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW!

According to a telegram from Buenos Ayres, the press of that city is unanimous in expressing disapproval of the new interpretation given to the Monroe letter read at the Cuban dinner, and of can point of view, the new version of but it should be recognized that the

practicable escape is the course recomnended by our Executive Let us try to state as fairly as we can

Argentine fellow countrymen in the Paris draw order. Figaro: Latin-American statesmen have never denied that a European Power, direct outcome of the policy of Drang ment began to disappear. where it has suffered a public wrong at the hands of a transatlantic republic, and where diplomatic negotiations have failed to secure redress, would be justified in exacting due reparation by an armed demonstration, which might be carried since then. The Congress of Berlin even to the length of a temporary occu- sanctioning the Beaconsfield-Andrassy pation of seaports and custom houses. They have always insisted, however, upon drawing a sharp distinction between a wrong and the non-payment of debts arising out of contract. They concede that a wrong has been inflicted when the flag or an official representative of a foreign State has been subjected to insult or injury, or when, by violence or confiscation, a subject or citizen of such State shall have suffered in his person or his property.

They have, on the other hand, contended that, in the case of default in the payment of the interest or principal of debts arising out of contract, the subjects or citizens of a European Power to whom an American republic is indebted are bound by the maxim careat emptor, and such European Power cannot undertake to collect the debt by force without violating the Monrce Doctrine. For the Monroe Doctrine forbids a European Power not only to occupy permanently any part of the territory of an American commonwealth, but also "in any way to control its destiny." Is it not clear, say the Argentines. that the destiny of an American republic may be materially affected if the whole or a considerable part of the customs revenue needed for the maintenance of that republic's internal government can be applied, by forcible sequestration for an indefinite period, to the payment of ordinary debts due by that republic to the subjects of a foreign Power? Can any one dispute, they ask, that the destiny of Egypt is now controlled by Great Britain, which is occupying by armed force the Nile Valley and administering its revenues on no other pretext but that the Egyptian sovereign failed to provide for the payment of interest and principal on debts arising out of contract? Is the Monroe Doctrine reconcilable with such a policy on the part of the United States as would suffer a Latin-American republic to be reduced by a European creditor to the condition of

The United States has never objected to the forcible exaction of reparation for a public wrong. We need only cite the latest precedent, Mr. CLEVELAND'S countenance of a brief British occupation of a Nicaraguan port. On the other hand, Secretary SEWARD called upon the French to retire from Mexico; and it is a historical fact that their occupa-

ration for a public wrong, but the payment of an alleged debt arising out of contract. Never until the present Administration had the United States tolerated the sequestration by a European Power of any part of a Latin-American republic's revenues for the liquidation of ordinary debts. If Mr. ROOSEVELT acquiesced in such a proceeding in the recent case of Venezuela, it must have been because he recognized that at that time our navy was incompetent to cope with the combined naval force of the

blockading Powers.

We have no doubt that he regretted the necessity of remaining an impassive spectator of the demonstration and of its outcome, the confiscation o' about a third of the customs revenues of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello during a long term of years, for the payment of debts, a major part of which are admitted to have arisen out of contract. He succumbed to a vis major, however, and thereby established a precedent, the possibly portentous consequences of which he has not failed to discern. It is a great honor, a great dignity and Having once acknowledged that debts a great responsibility to represent that arising out of contract, and due from a Latin-American commonwealth to the subjects of a European Power, are collectible by armed force and by the prolonged sequestration of revenue, how was he to avert or minimize the future applications of the principle so that all Latin-American republics might be shielded from the fate of Egypt?

There is obviously only one solution of the problem. Having satisfied ourselves that an alleged debt arising out of contract is rightly due, we must ourselves provide for its discharge by assuming the function of debt collector, and to that end administering tempoin the history of the world-a population | rarily a part of the customs revenue of the delinquent debtor. The letter of the Monroe Doctrine does not forbid the United States to pursue such a course as shall "in any way control the destiny of a sister commonwealth; and we should continue to be animated by its spirit if, in an equitable and amicable way, we certainly as between him and the man insisted upon a debtor State's compliance with its just obligations. Our Latin-American neighbors know well that for such interposition we should have only the friendliest of motives, and that we could be trusted to perform a mediatory function in a disinterested way.

vigor of health. His stories are fresher The Approaching Crisis in Austria. The resignation of the Austrian Prearchy of the Hapsburgs is nearing the climax of a great crisis.

To the racial strife that continues un-Joseph's realm have been added the economic dispute with Germany over the financial difficulties that render it almost | tality prevailed. Doctrine by President ROOSEVELT in the impossible for the Government to meet England Society. From the Latin-Ameriattitude of Austria in the western Balcourse pursued by the blockading Powers situation almost impossible of control toward Venezuela placed the United by any of the political methods hereto-States in a dilemma, from which the only fore adopted.

The systems of coercion, concessions in turn, have signally failed; and in his latter days the aged They hurt society as well as individuals. the position taken by Senor Pellegrini, Emperor finds himself surrounded by a And at last, too, it was discovered that it who has ably defended the opinions of his | chaos out of which it seems impossible to | was no more necessary to flog a pupil

nach Osten, the expansion toward the east. after the Danish war of 1864 and the war of 1866, is plain to all who have followed events in southeastern Europe arrangement for the eventual extension of Austria to the Ægean at Salonica laid the road open, but failed to take into account the unforeseen. Russia was not consulted and Italy was regarded as a negligible quantity, while the enfranchised Balkan States were not considered important. But everything has changed. Austria-Hungary is distracted by internal strife and is financially embarrassed, Italy is gaining force, and the Balkan States are units to be reckoned with. while Russia is preoccupied externally and convulsed internally.

It is at this propitious moment that the Kings of Italy and Servia have exchanged decorations and Bulgaria has sent a memorial to the European Powers calling attention to the atrocities of the Turkish administration in the Vilayet of Adrianople and disclaiming responsibility for the possible consequences.

What these last incidents portend is hardly open to doubt, the only element of speculation in the whole situation being the part that Germany, the friend of the Sultan, may play. For practical purposes it can be assumed that there is in existence an understanding of some kind between Italy and the Balkan States. and that Dr. Koerber's resignation has been caused by his inability to guide Austria with Hungary through the difficulties raised by German pressure on the one side and the obstacles confronting his Government in the Balkans on the other.

The Drought in Western Pennsyl-

vania. A drought of great severity and prolonged for three months, in the coal and iron regions of western Pennsylvania, lately caused the closing of some manufacturing plants and the curtailment of activity in others.

A correspondent who writes to us on the subject attributes this drought to the short sighted policy of forest destruction that has prevailed in the afflicted region since it became an important manufacturing centre, and probably he

is right. It has seemed cheaper and casier, in the past, for coal miners and oil well drillers to burn of the forests than to cut the trees discriminatingly and according to scientific principles. The object of the prospectors and mine developers was to get at the minerals tion of that country had been based on with as little expense of labor and money an avowed purpose to exact, not repa- as possible. They were not concerned

about preserving the forests for the benefit of the region.

Western Pennsylvania has not suffered in this way any more than other parts of the Union. - Until a few years ago the felling and destruction of trees for all purposes went forward mercilessly and almost without protest. It was taken as a matter of course, even as a demonstration of the progress of civilization. Wasteful methods of logging were pursued on the assumption that the forests of the United States are inexhaustible; yet actually the timber supply is limited and calculable.

The removal of forest growths, too, may have serious effects on streams and ponds. Accordingly, in many States laws have been passed for the protection of the woodlands, and the Bureau of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture is doing excellent work in educating the public to a full realization of the importance of forest preservation. It appears from the letter of our western Pennsylvania correspondent that in that region the admonitions of the Forestry Bureau are still unheeded. Reckless destruction of the woodlands is alarming the inhabitants. They fear that because of it they are doomed to suffer permanently from a dangerously diminished rainfall consequent on the reduction of the streams by the reckless denudation of the forest lands. If their present difficulties should be found to be due to that cause even in part, a powerful and effective lesson of the necessity of scientific forestry would be taught, not to them merely, but also to every other region in the Union.

No Revival of Corporal Punishment. By a vote of 22 to 15 the Board of Education has decided that corporal punishment shall not be reestablished in the public schools, as certain school princi-

pals have proposed. The decision is sound. It is in accordance with modern ideas. The worship of the rod and ferule belongs to ruder epochs before the awakening of humanitarianism. It belongs to and accords with the indiscriminate, haphazard and stupid penology which still prevailed in the eighteenth century and the early nineteenth. Flog the schoolboy. flog the soldier, flog the sailor. Flog for everything; transport or hang for everything. Force, violence, the terrors of the law; make children, grown mier, Dr. Koerber, is only another of the or ungrown, good after the recipe asmany visible signs that the dual mon- cribed to Solomon, a pattern of neither wisdom nor virtue.

So they flogged and flogged, and imprisoned and hanged, and made severe appeasable in both sections of FRANCIS punishments for trifling crimes. The law had something of the dogged stolidity and cruelty of the worst convict. question of a new commercial treaty to From the school to the prisoner's dock, replace the one about to expire, and the a deliberate, systematic, stupid bru-

Many fine children were brought up the increasing demands of the ministries | under the system, and when they were ex-Secretary Roor's extended comments of War and Marine. Strained relations men they looked back to their old whipthereon at the recent dinner of the New | with Italy, arising out of the aggressive | ping schoolmasters and thought that only well whipped children thrive. As kans and the German-Italian race agita- for the multitude of criminals, minor the doctrine is naturally unacceptable; tion in the Tyrol, in addition to the other and major, put out of the way by imtroubles, have all combined to create a partially imbecile justice, at least they were out of the way; but punishment lost its horror by becoming too common. The more punishment the more crime.

At last it was found that excessive, discriminate punishments did not pay than it was to cut off a man's ear for That this condition of things is the coining or libel. So corporal punish-

There are many troublesome "tough' on which BISMARCK launched Austria children in the schools, no doubt. Perhaps the good little boys continue to die young, as in the story books. Some principals chafe. They must "lick" a froward child," as the good old phrase hath it.

> Mistake. Who is so wise, good and without taint of ill temper or self-conceit as to be justified in whipping other peoplc's children? Who is the godlike man? We want his photograph. We want to worship him.

It is not you, stern or doting father, who say in earnest or for argument's sake at the breakfast table this morning, "Oh, I have no patience with this sentimental flubdub. You must 'lick' children or they wont amount to any thing."

"Lick" your own, then. As you do it, see what anger, what a small spirit of tyranny, what cowardly reliance on your superior strength are bubbling up in you. And remember what impotent anger, what sense of injustice you used to feel when you were the whipped. You are mighty near being a bully and a coward; and you feel it. Is the ordinary or extraordinary schoolmaster fitter to play GoD and chastise the wicked than you are?

The Services of Science to the World

From a work by Marcelin Berthelot, French chemist.

The ever increasing rapidity with which the sciences progress and their growing importance, justified by the services which they have rendered to the services the services which they have rendered to the services the services and the services tha nations and Governments, conclusively prove that new factor is introduced into all problems of political, moral or economic nature—a factor the germ of which hardly existed formerly—an increasing power which is opposed to the narrow conservative opinions of partisans of the past. Science alone can furnish the basis for doctrines which can be unrestrainedly accepted by citizens

Any policy of arbitrary resistance is rendered powerless by science as contrary to human nature and the steady progress of knowledge. Science will end by destroying all pretensions to mysterious beliefs and every form of superstition. Henceforth science alone possesses the moral force on which the dignity of human personality can be based, on which future societies can be founded. It is science which will bring the glorious age of universal equality and brotherhood under the egis of the

Mr. Cheate in London

Rumors fly fast and furious as to the resignation of Mr. Choate. Confirmation of the impending resignation so far there has been none, and those who know the tact and geniality of the Ambaesador carnestly hope that London may still hold him for many a day.

From it o'clock, when the embassy opens, until 3 o'clock a constant stream of visitors pours into the offices.

There are people with business and people with-London, from the cheapest boarding house to the most stylish hairdressers: travellers asking for passports to Russia. Austria and other European passports to Russia. Austria and other European places and, lastly, but by no means least in annoy-ing importance—there is the man whose "remit-tance has somehow failed to come on the last beat from the States, and could Mr. Choate lead him

ABOLITION OF THE GRAND JURY. Views of a Member of the New York Bar

on the Minnesota Experiment. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! activity relating to grand juries is a good sign of the times. If Minnesota's action in bolishing the grand jury should turn out to considered. Only by experiments and mis-takes can we learn the value of institutions inherited from England. The Revolution aturally destroyed in Americans all sense of continuity of political development with

Evidently the grand juries of Minnesots were serving no useful purpose, or the con-stitutional amendment would not have been parried. The best is sure to survive. There is out one thing to dread, and that is apathy. If an English grand jury should be listless or perunctory, so that its very existence appeared to be superfluous, it would probably occur to Englishmen to take measures to secure better grand jurors.

It is only natural that a younger country should have less veneration for old forms and customs and more fearlessness in attempting new experiments. Personally I can conceive of no substitute for a grand jury, but that is unimportant compared with the education of the voters of the great State of Minnesotaan education which is sure to come from ection so radical.

If California, as you say, already permits the preparation of a written accusation by the District Attorney, known as an informaion, in place of the former indictment by the grand jury, Minnesota is not altogether taking a leap in the dark. I do not know the manner of selecting grand jurors in either

In New York county a board composed of the Mayor, the presiding Justice of the Ap-pellate Division and another Supreme Court Judge the Recorder and two General sions Judges, meets once a year at least and adds names to the grand jury list, keeping it The minutes of this board used to be open to public inspection, so that an agcitizen could ascertain the proposer of each name. The grand jury may dispense with the services of the District Attorney and may of its own motion find indictments Thus, as the original source and fountain of ustice or as a check upon an unprincipled ocal Magistrate or District Attorney, its post ion is unique and its power supreme.

But grand jury lists are not all made up in the same way. In Albany county in this State the Board of Supervisors (that is, the Board of Aldermen) of the county formerly composed the grand jury (I do not know the present law) and left much to be desired in the transaction of public business. It would seem that a valuable check upon unscrupulous District Attorneys or local Magistrate had been removed in both California and Min-nesota; and it is suggested that if grand juries show no initiative and act as lifeless puppets, instead of abolishing them the proper remedy is to take measures to get a good grand

A Grand Juryman on the Minnesota Experiment.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir! In one of his late lectures in this country Mr. James Bryce pointed out as a characteristic American trait the readiness of Legislatures and electors o alter the constitutions of States in important particulars, without much consideratio of the effects which the changes, often hastily made, would produce.

The truth of Mr. Bryce's assertion is illus trated in the overwhelming vote of the Minne sota electorate in favor of the abolition of that venerable institution, the grand jury.

The grand jury goes back to the earliest period of English history. It was in use among the Saxons. Its duty in criminal cases is simply to inquire whether there is sufficient prima facie evidence against an accused person to require a :rial. It is also empowered to make inquiry into all matters that may lie within the knowledge of its members or may be brought to their atten-tion, and when the conditions do not warrant criminal prosecution, but seem to call for ome remedy, a presentment may be made In law and theory the grand jury is an ir dependent body, possessing great powers outside of merely criminal cases. It may examine the conduct of their offices by public officials, take cognizance of improper condi tions in the public service and generally safeguard the public interests.

frequent use of these powers, a conspicuous example of this having been the presentment made by the December Grand Jury of alleged corruption in the last Legislature.

In Minnesota, apparently, the voters have come to regard the grand jury as a mere appendage or agent of the prosecuting attorney's office. It was complained there that because the jurors die nothing but examine the prosecution's evidence their proceedings were farcical. But men whose prosecution in the criminal courts has been attempted be cause of spite, malice, or hatred, and who were saved from indictment by grand juries faithful to their oaths, probably do not regard

the institution as a farce.

Dishonest servants of the State have always feared the grand jury. If it has been reduced to a contemptible position in any State, the fault lies not with the system, but with its administration.

Minnesota's experiment, therefore, will be watched with great interest. Has the State found something better than the grand jury to safeguard the rights of innocent men covery of a better instrument of justice than this "assembly of good and sufficient men" would be worth chronicling. Perhaps the legal luminaries of the State of Slightly Turbid Water have found it.

A GRAND JURYMAN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

The Gambling Element in a Game. From London Truth.

The German courts have decided that to play a poker is not to gamble, because it is a game of skill. In like manner, the French courts decided some years ago that baccarat is not gambling. Skill slightly into the latter. A good poker player wo obably in the long run win were he always pitted against inferior players. But at any one particular game at poker inck would very much outwelgh skill. and to say that it is not a gambling game is absurd. Probably a good many sharp men and women make a living out of bridge, owing to its being possible to play it well or badly. But this is because so many insist or playing it who are not skilled players. Why, however, is it popular? To a certain extent because it is a game of mixed skill and chance: but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred because of the chance element in it, or, in other words, be

From the Independent.

A movement has been inaugurated to make the immigration stream run uphili. A number of railroad passenger agents and immigration agents met in the rooms of the Department of Commerce and Labor to try to make the immigrants go to section of the country where hitherto they have been unwilling to go. It occurs to us that the best way would be to make the conditions more attractive. The Government cannot tell immi rants where to go. They will mostly follow teir friends who send them passage money.

Views of "The Sun" Commended. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your article on "A Very Big Navy or an Alliance With England
--Which?" goes straight to the point. It is not
only sensible, but practical. It does not base the only sensible, but practical. It does not base the idea on sentiment, but on sound common sense. As so ably pointed out by you, American and English interests are so identical that it becomes a case of expediency. Let us by all means have such an arrangement; it would go far, very far, toward assuring the peace of the world.

NEW YORE, Dec. 29.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Sceptic. Stella-Mabel says she doesn't believe every

hing in the Bible. Bells-Well, you see, her own age is in it. Mark Twain in the North American Review for January makes some novel points on copyright, Prof. Simon Newcomb discusses the methods of electing the President, the Hon. Hannis Taylor writes about representative government for Russia, and Mr. Joseph Conrad appreciates Henry James. There are articles on the Panama Canal, on the enat of the Fourteenth Amendment, on the open and closed shop, on tariff reform and other

PUBLIC OWNBRSHIP. Defence of the System of Municipal

Ownership in Great Britain. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Fir: The day has passed when such statements as appeared in your paper of Tuesday morning over the signature of Homer G. Parsons can deceive any intelligent person. He makes the insinua tion that municipal ownership in Great Britain is a failure, and follows this with the bald statement that "there is a distinct tendency in those countries to encourage the American or company enterprise.

The English opponents of municipal ownership, or "public trading," as it is called in Great Britain, base their opposition to it on its colossal and rapidly increasing spread and scope. They call attention to the fact that from an insignificant start a few years ago it has grown into a giant representing an investment of municipal capital in excess of \$750,000,000. Their bankers point to the fact that the demands for municipal capital are so great as to deplete the funds of savings

so great as to deplete the funds of savings banks and trust companies.

"In the past few years," says Mr. Parsons, "there have been several important and significant sales of gas plants by municipalities and gas companies in both England and Scotland." Why does he not name them? Surely he cannot have reference to such towns as Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Nottingham, Belfast, Hull, Lancaster, Newcastle, Glasgow and others of that class.

There are undisputed official figures on this subject, and Mr. Parsons will do well to consult them. In 1902 there were in the United Kingdom 454 privately owned gas companies, and exactly the same number in 1903. Their receipts showed a falling off of 2750,005, but they paid a net revenue of 5½ per cent. So much for the private companies. In 1902 there were 251 gas plants owned publicly, and in 1903 the number had increased to 256, and their receipts had increased by £254,417, permitting them to realize a net profit of 6½ per cent., as against 5½ for the private companies.

Let us turn to electric lighting. There are

Let us turn to electric lighting. There are

Let us turn to electric lighting. There are 323 municipally owned plants in Great Britain, as against 145 private companies, and the number of the former is increasing out of all proportion to the latter. In 1901 charters were granted to 70 public bodies and to 39 private companies. There is now invested by local authorities £30,000,000, as against £20,000,000 by private capital.

The London County Council is crowding through Parliament a bill for the purchase of the enormous private gas plants of the world's metropoles, and this will be an accomplished fact in a few years beyond the question of a doubt. The bill for the purchase of the private water plants already has passed Parliament. London is building houses for a million of its working people, has just acquired possession of the docks and wharves of the Thames at an expenditure of hundreds of millions—yet Mr. Parsons solemnly assures us that "there is a distinct tendency away from public ownership. There are arguments against it, and the people will listen to them, Parsons damage the cause they seek to forward.

I have made a careful and protracted study

Parsons damage the cause they seek to forward.

I have made a careful and protracted study of the facts, have talked with the Mayors and leading citizens of Great Britain, and state it as an unquestioned truth that the citizens and taxpayers of that country no longer consider public ownership a subject for controversy. There is no more doubt of the success of public lighting in those great cities than there is here of the success of Central Park. Whether or not a city is well lighted depends on the number of street lamps and the candle power of each. That is a matter of local policy, and the question of public or private ewnership is not involved. Cities are well and poorly lighted by both systems.

In conclusion I will say that the public gas companies charge on the average 64 cents a thousand feet, as against 70 cents by the private companies, and that both of them supply gas which is equal in every respect to that furnished in New York.

FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, Dec. 29.

THE NEGRO AND THE SOUTH. Striking Words by One of the Most Promi

pent of Southern Negroes. an address at Bismarck, Kan., by W. H. Coun cill, President of the Negro College at Normal, Ata.

I do not fear Southern oppression half as much as
do the invasion of white Northern labor, which comes with its social prejudice, which comes ofte pleading its color as its only mark of superiority. The color line was never carried upon brick walls, to the carpenter's bench, in all the other industries of the South, until Northern white labor carried it

The colored men of the North make a great mis take in abusing the South. Let the South ale look to your own neglected opportunities and correct your own wrongs. You are driven from nearly every decent wage carning position, whipped from the hacks and the drays, shop doors shut in your faces, labor unions united against you, and the friendship and sympathy of hitherto white friends slipping away from you. I appeal to the white men of the North to think

ore kindly of both black men and white men of the South. Every honest negro heart is loyal and rue to the South. We need and want the sympathy of every section of our country, but there is a kind of unfriendly meddling which invariably increases friction and harms the negro. We have strong men of both races in the South who are capable, and have the We have strong men of bot righteous inclination to fairly adjust all problems growing out of our new relations. There is a class of Northern whites who come South as a disturbing

element. They are hypocrites, singing one tune to

the negroes and another to the whites. which we as a race must correct, and which we slone can correct. Our women and children are left unprotected by fathers; mothers and sisters are deserted by sons and brothers, who often leave home to increase the army of idlers and criminals The great majority of our boys are not in school, do not attend church, are growing up idle, vicious, insolent, ignorant, or shun hard, honest toll and look for soft jobs. The negro woman, almost alone is fighting one of the grandest battles in the annals of man, with the cook pot, the washboard, sewing needle, froning board, scrub brush; she builds churches, supports schools, educates her daughter, eften supporting an improvident husband or an

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The lamen-table extravagance and tastelessness of the young man of the present day are probably exemplified in no better way than in the wearing of fancy "vests."
Some years ago there was in THE SUN a philippic
against the padded coat. The time is ripe for an

attack upon the fancy, showy "vest."

I will illustrate concretely. Yesterday while hurrying to my office down Nassau street my yes were dazzled by a collection of striped, plaided painted, glided and ornamented "vests" glitterin and sparkling from the show window of a haber dasher's shop. I withdrew my eyes from the window supposing that such articles were only put there to attract the eye rather than to persuade the buyer when I beheld coming toward me a "vest" which completely eclipsed all I had seen. The occupant of the "vest" was a decent enough fellow, albeit he had flung wide his coat in order to reveal the full expanse of crimson, dotted with blue and orange ts: but that "vest"-words fall me!

spots; but that "yest"—words fall me!

I trust that by calling attention to this tendency something may be done to prevent its spread. As a so-called "gentleman of the old school," I must sincerely protest against this parody of the old time waistcoat.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29. NEW YORK, Dec. 29. A Cause of Confusion

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why do so many business men of New York persist in giving their addresses on cards and letterheads as in buildings," rather than giving street and number Undoubtedly some of those same firms have experienced the same annoyance when visiting other places, but how much more strongly does it

hours having to hunt up the New York Life Build-ing, the Mills Building, the Stewart Building, the Trinity Building; and finally had to leave the city without finding my man in the American Tract Society Building, although I had passed earlier in the day. Washingtonian. washington, Dec. 27.

In the Palace. I had been admitted into the janitor's apart nents. Among other things I asked: "What comes through these pipes?" "Steam," replied the haughty one

"Hot air." Chicago and Social Revolution. John Burns, the English labor agitator, in the Independent. Should there ever be a social revolution in America, Chicago will be its headquarters. If the socia revolution be, as I hope it will be, peaceful and or derly. Chicago will lead that movement.

Stingy Smith. "No. Jupiter," he sa'd, "I sha'l not give trading

NOTHING THAT WILL ENDURE. President Eliot Says Our Subways Will Be

Our Only Trace After 2,000 Years. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 29.-The Archeoogical Institute of America held the second day of its annual gathering at Harvard to-day, and it was made notable by the address of welcome by President Eliot, who spoke on the probability of America's leaving anything to the archæologist of 2,000 years hence by which our race could be characterized. He doubted if we had President Eliot said:

President Eliot said:

"I have often wondered if our civilization will feave anything to the archeologist
of 2,000 years hence to study. You have
studied materials that have endured under the earth for 3.000 years. I have found it difficult to find any such durable things in our buildings, arts and great manu-"Do we make any vases that record.

factures.

"Do we make any vases that record, as the Greek vases, our costumes, arts, religion, &c? None It may be that ours are not worth recording. Instead we attempt to put the records of 2,000 years ago on our vases, much to the confusion of the archeolegists 2,000 years hence.
"Across the river there is a structure of concrete durable in spite of the frost of winter and the heat of summer. Will it stand? What will be the ruins of the Stadium 2,000 years hence, or will the structure of steel and concrete stand?

"All the products of our trade and commerce are the temporary. Our stone walls are mere veneers of three or four inches thick backed up by bricks. If you examine the producers of our great industries, they are perishable in a high degree and all are becoming more so.

"The old books of Germany will last, but ours will not, for the paper will rot or dry in a short period hence. Wisere, then, shall, we find material for the archeologist 2,000 years hence?

"There is only one thing that will last—

2,000 years hence?
"There is only one thing that will lastour subways. There are our chances
The Brooklyn Bridge, which is the fore The Brooklyn Bridge, which is the fore-most of our engineering structures, needs constant care.

President Eliot then recounted some Koman bridges which have stood the wear and tear of hundreds of years and still get along without repairs. He continued:

"I trust that out of your labors as they penetrate the minds of our people will come worthier arts and buildings to record our civilization to the future."

WASHINGTON SMOKE NUISANCE.

Twenty-eight Complaints of Violations of

Law Fued in the Police Court. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29. - Twenty-eight omplaints of violations of the District smoke law were filed in the police court to-day. The list of violations includes the owners of large office buildings, hotels, apartment houses and business concerns, together with the Potomac Electric Power Plant, which was the principal offender named by President Roosevelt in his re-cent complaint to the District Commissioners. There were seven separate violations charged against the power company.

WHY NOT LET IRELAND GO? an Irishman Contends That Freedom Has Been Prevented by Mischievous Agitators. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial on a free Ireland will undoubtedly be hailed with delight by Irish-Americans who still believe in the traditions of fifty years ago, but I venture to say that thoughtful Irishmen to-day would not so readily welcome an independent country.

To many of us the realization has grown in the past generation that Irishmen have done so great a part in building up the British Empire that we ought to have some share in the heritage. that we are junior pariners in a great enterprise, we know that some of the greatest British administra-tors have been Irishmen, and that Irish blood has een shed in winning the battles that have built up

Now, we do not feel that our predominant partner has treated us well, but practical men are asking themselves if we cannot foster our national spirit, yet keep in the Union. We also see that our worst nies in the past, next to dyed in the wool Tories have been our own professional agitators and poli-ticians, who have reaped a rich harvest, especially from Irish-Americans. By the effect of their speeches on the more credulous and ignorant crimes have been incited which have shocked real frish patriots and have given the Torics an excuss for curtailing our liberty and looking on us as lawless and dangerous race. If the Irish members had carried on a logical agitation and urged temperately the reform that we need, to-day we uld at least be enjoying the semi-independence

of Canada or Australia.

When a landlord has inherited property which his ers acquired by conquest several centuries before, you are not going to convince him that he has no right to the holdings by shooting him or his agents, by mooalighting, or refusing to pay rent. Our clear course in the past was to fight for our rights when we were strong enough-not to accept long recognized conditions, as cravens. But Cromwell's times are not the present day, and, alas, when we could come with dignity an our elected representatives demand our rights be-fore Parliament our aspirations were shattered by the unlawful acts of a few of our own people burning under the wrongs and oppression of earlier gen-erations and with passion dangerously inflamed

by agitators. Since calmer councils have prevailed and we have shown that we could cooperate without religious distinction, that we had a past of dear and beautiful radition, that we are industrious and law abiding what an enormous advantage has been wrough!
A prominent English statesmen once said that a
few more Redmonds, a few Justin McCarthys and T. P. O'Connors and a few less Davitts and other equally patriotic but overzealous firebrands would have obtained Home Rule ten years ago.

It was useless for us to demand a Free Ireland as irrevocable and think we could force the hand of nighty England with taunts, disorder and and not for one moment can it be said that these things were approved by the whole Irish people. To-day our folklore and our plays and poets are read in every cultured home in England. The land rchase act, with all its faults, is an enormous step, and shows how differently the Irish question is viewed under Redmond's diplomatic policy. And we follow the drift, as I believe we shall, in spite of frenzied agitators who see their power menaced, the time will soon come when we shall be freed rom all the galling control of the past. remember that there is something to be said on the British side, and compromise is surely better than abortive opposition. But this foolish emigraon must cease at once. T. H. ROCHE. STAPLETON, Staten Island, Dec. 28.

Irish to the Backbone, but Likes Many Individual Englishmen. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Why not

let Ireland go?" asks THE Sun through all the years. So say all the descendants of the Gael after reading your editorial and remembering your consistency in all your writings on the Irish ques-

I have been a reader of THE SUN since I was able to read. I was born in this country of Irish parents, who were robbed like hundreds of thousands of their fellow beings and forced to leave Irelandence my antipathy to British rule everywhere. But I know many English men and women and ind them charming people, which makes it more imoult for me to understand British misrule. NEW HAVEN, Dec. 28. JOHN F. HERLIN.

Sarcasm From an Anglo-Celt. Sarcasm Frem an Angle-Celt.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: "Why not let Ireland go?" Well, for many reasons, one of which is the necessity of peace at the British doorstep. Glance back with me to the time when no brutal Saxon defiled the green rod, when the peace rul Celt, Gael, of whatever he was, dwelt in brotherly love beneath his individual vine and figtree. What was Ireland in those days?

The first Irish sovereign I can find was Flonfachta. a most just and noble prince, who ruled in A. D. 4. From then to the conquest of Ireland by the second Henry in 1172, a mere detail of 1108 years, there reigned seventy-seven kings in Irish peace

the second relay in 1172. a mere detail of 1108 years, there religned seventy-seven kings in 118h peacs in the Emerald Isle. The names are unpronounceable and unspellable to any but an Irishman, but the prosperity of the times is shown by the higher fact that of this seventy-seven no fewer than thirty were mur (ered by their loving people, seven teeff were killed in battle, four became monks to save their lives, three were killed by lightning (a visitation of Providence), eleven died natural deaths and the remaining twelve managed to escape and render their ultimate decease a mystery not yet solved. How would you like them at your fireside! The downtrodden race is still joyous, light-hearted, humorous, fairly idle and just as "keen after blood," as witness the Land League times, when the upper hand landed to the old list Lord Mountmorris, Lord Cavendish, Mr. Burke, with thousands of hamstrung and mained dumb ani-mats (which surely deserved a humanitarian heaven). The marvel is that time has not dimmed the hope that one day justice, humanity as British paresis—may accomplish their prayer.

TER ANGLO-CHLT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

FIRE AT HARVARD.

\$3,000 Damage in Hollis Hall, the Oldest Dormitory in the Yard. CAMBEIDGE, Mass., Dec. 29.-Hollis Hall,

one of the oldest buildings in the Harvard Colege yard, was damaged to the extent of \$5,000 y a fire which was discovered at 10:45 o'clock this morning. The fire started in the closet of room 22, which is occupied by R. Stevens and E. D. Blanchard. It was discovered by the Hollis Hall "goody." who had been in the room twenty minutes before she noticed the odor of smoke, which was

students and at once the university fire brigade was called out. This delayed the sending out of the regular fire alarm, but when this of the regular fire alarm, but when this finally was rung in the Cambridge department answered quickly and soon had the flames under control.

It was the biggest fire that Harvard has had since the old library burned down many years ago, and it is thought remarkable that, getting the headway the fire did, the damage was not more extensive. It is not known how the fire started.

Hollis is the third oldest hall in the Harvard College yard, having been built more than 140 years ago. It is the oldest dormitory at present in use, and is considered by Prof. Charles Eliot Norton as one of the best pieces of architecture in the Harvard College yard.

College yard.

EXTENDING WIRELESS SYSTEM.

Plans Completed for Lines Covering the Entire Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.-Rear Admiral Manney, chief of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department, has just completed plans for a system of wireless telegraphy between Cape Elizabeth, Portland. Me., and Galveston, Texas, via the Atlantic coast, around Florida and along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, touching at New Orleans. When completed the system will be the longest in the country. The distances between stations will exceed 250 miles in some cases. Advertisements for bids for the construction of the various stations will be issued within a few days. Plans have been made for the installation of stations at Cape Herlopen, on the Discound Sheals Lightship off Cape Hat-Diamond Shoals Lightship off Cape Hat-teras, at Beaufort, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Pensacola, New Orleans and Galveston. These new stations will make a complete system covering the entire Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

ONLY FIFTEEN INSPECTORS.

MeAdoo Thinks He Can Get Along With Them and He Will Try.

Commissioner McAdoo announced yeserday that he is not going to fill the inspectorship vacancy left by the assignment of Baldwin and Albertson to duty as captains and the filling of one of their posts by the reinstated Inspector Cross.

"I have withdrawn my request to the Civil Service Commissioner for an eligible list for inspector," he said, "and I won't fill the yearney upless I am compelled to do so."

the vacancy unless I am compelled to do so.
"Why?" he was asked. "I think I can get along without the six-teenth inspector. If I can do the work with fifteen inspectors as I think I can, I consider I am at liberty to do so."

The Commissioner said he had not made up his mind about requesting the Aldermen to reduce the detail of inspectors to fifteen, but he didn't think any such action neces-

ROAD DRIVERS COMPLAIN

Of Victorias on the Speedway and a Closed Door at Central Park.

The Road Drivers' Association of New York sent a committee to the Mayor yesterday to protest against the recent order closing the Seventh avenue entrance to Central Park to all but foot passengers and equestrians. They suggested that the roadway be widened by taking off some of the footpath. They also protested against the action of Park Commissioner Pallas in granting permits to certain persons to take victorias on the Speedway. The take victorias on the Speedway. The Mayor promised to look into both matters.

European and South Atlantic Squadrons

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.-In pursuance of a plan adopted some time ago by the Navy Department, the European and South Navy Department, the European and South Atlantic squadrons have been abolished and the ships of these two squadrons will hereafter be a portion of the North Atlantic Squadron, in command of Rear Admiral Barker. The change has been made to facilitate the handling of the ships and to have them under one command. The disbandment of the two squadrons will occur about Jan. is, when the three equadrons will assemble in the Caribbean Sea for the winter manœuvres.

Editor of the Boston "Pilot" Appointed Censul at Genoa.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.-James Jeffrey Roche, editor of the Boston Pilot, a religious publication, has been appointed Consul to Genoa. The vacancy there was created by the resignation of Levi S. Wilcox at Han-kow, China. William H. Bishop was trans-ferred from Genoa to Palermo. Italy, succered from Genoa to Falermo. Italy, succeeding Johnston, who has been made Consul-General at Hankow, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Wilcox. Mr. Roche, the new member of the consular ervice, is a native of Ireland and is a natu-

ralized citizen. New York Club of Carleton Graduates. The annual luncheon of the New England Carleton Club, composed of graduates of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., was held on Wednesday at Muschenheim's. The guests of honor were the president of the college, Dr. William H. Sallmon, Yale '94, and Mrs. Sallmon. A New York Carle-ton Club was organized, with L. N. Wood, president; W. H. Allen, vice-president, president; W. H. Allen, vice-president, and H. W. Donovan, secretary and treas-

Condition of State Banks.

ALBANY, Dec. 29 .- The quarterly statement of the condition of State banks of discount at the close of business on Dec. 8. discount at the close of business on Dec. 8, given out to-day by Supt. Kilburn of the State Banking Department, shows an unusually large increase in the amount due depositors as compared with the last quarterly statement. The increase is over \$45,000,000. The total liabilities are \$497,-378,209, as compared with \$443,487,307 on Sept. 8.

Capt. Howze Appeinted Commandant of Cadets at West Point.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.-Capt. Robert L. Howze, Sixth Cavalry, has been appointed by the President to succeed Lieut. Col. Charles C. Treat as commandant of cadets at West Point. Col. Treat will have completed his four years' service in the post on June 15, when Capt. Howze will take charge. Capt. Howze is a graduate of the Academy. He is 47 years of age.

The Brooklyn Transportation Reform

League. The Brooklyn Transportation Reform League is now being organized, and its promoters intend that it shall out a big figure in the next municipal campaign. Its promoters want to increase the means of communication between Manhattan and Brooklyn. Walter B. Brown of 12s Cambridge place is one of its organizers.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- The cruiser Chicago has arrived at Valparaiso, the collier Abarenda and the gunboat Marietta at Hampton Roads, the battleship Kearsarge at Tompkinsville and sailed for Hampton Roads and the gunboat Eleane at Shanghai.

The battleships Kentucky and Illinois have sailed from Tompkinsville for Hampton Roads.